

COUNT BERNSTORFF TELLS GERMANY'S ATTITUDE ON PEACE

determine what American troops it will be necessary to leave in occupied territory. The plan is to get them all out as soon as it seems advisable and it has been thought that a start might well be made in laying down the terms of peace.

Some officials who have been closely studying the situation believe that the armistice itself might well be developed into a peace treaty, just as they think a society of nations might be developed out of the deliberations of the Peace Conference. President Wilson is known to have examined this view and contemplated its possibilities.

No official statement of the details of the "compromise plan" for the government of the former German colonies by mandatories has been made, but it is understood that the use of the word "colonies" in official statements does not limit the scope of the plan to former German territory. It may also apply to such territories as Mesopotamia, Armenia and Palestine.

Chinese and Japanese claims to Tientsin, it is understood, will be left for adjustment to the League of Nations, and it is also believed that the same order will prevail as to Dalmatia and Albania, over which Italy and Jugoslavia are at odds.

The present programme contemplates the hastening of the League of Nations plan by the committee having it in charge so that a report may be made before President Wilson's departure. The Secretariat has changed the name of this body to "The Commission on the Society of Nations," in deference to the wishes of a number of delegates who regarded the use of the word "league" as indicating an alliance for offensive and defensive purposes.

The main today makes a plea for the adoption of French as the official language of the Society of Nations. It points out that French has been the language of diplomacy since the eighteenth century, and that it was the language of the Algeiras and the Hague conferences, and it argues that, while French is not superior to other languages, it is recognized as peculiarly adapted for clearly and unambiguously expressing fine shades of thought.

Members of the Allied committee which will go to Tientsin to investigate difficulties there between the Czechs and Poles have proposed that an armistice be concluded in Silesia, pending the decision of the Peace Conference. The committee will start for Warsaw late next week, and it is not expected that it will be able to reach that city before the middle of February.

WORLD LABOR PROBLEM BEFORE PARIS COMMITTEE; DAMAGES UP ON MONDAY

Plenary Session of Peace Conference Postponed for Work on League of Nations.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The usual plenary session of the Peace Conference was postponed today to permit the peace bureau to speed up action on the framework for the League of Nations. International labor legislation was formally taken up when the special committee handling that portion of the peace settlement went into session at the French ministry of labor offices shortly before noon.

At the same time, it was announced that the committee on reparations and damages would meet at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the French ministry of finance offices. Final determination of the programme which will be submitted to the Peace Congress will be reached at the next meeting of this committee, scheduled for 4:30 P. M. Friday.

TRIUMPH FOR WILSON SEEN BY PARIS MATIN

Peace Programme Approved When Colonial Plan Was Adopted, It Says.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The peace delegates have definitely accepted President Wilson's peace programme, in the opinion of the Matin.

"We must not forget," said the Matin, "that President Wilson declared, in effect:

"My aim is to prevent new wars. Here is my system. Have you a better one? I am listening."

"As a matter of fact, his system was approved when the conference endorsed his plan for disposition of the German colonies."

The Echo de Paris foresees some difficulty in obtaining ratification of the peace settlement.

"Ratification of the treaty by the Paris and London Parliaments, and by the Washington Congress is sure to be the most difficult to accomplish," the newspaper said. "It is certain, too, that the Dominion Government will reopen discussion of their territorial ambitions when the time comes for a definite settlement."

GERMANY READY TO PAY DAMAGES, SAYS BERNSTORFF

Also Ready to Abolish Conscription and Wants Place in League of Nations.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Count von Bernstorff has given the Associated Press a statement written by him after a consultation with Foreign Minister Brockdorff-Rantzau and other high officials of the German Foreign Office.

In view of the fact that Count von Bernstorff is one of the men entrusted with the working out of the details for Germany's participation in the Peace Conference, and will, with the Foreign Minister, be a German delegate, the statement may be regarded as official. It was written in English and was in part as follows:

"The question, what would Germany consider a peace of right and justice? may briefly be answered in this way: 'That we would regard as such a settlement by which the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address to Congress, Jan. 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement in his subsequent addresses, are carried out in true accordance with the high-minded and far-seeing spirit in which they were conceived.'"

"Among the fourteen points the dominating note, in our opinion, is to be attributed to point No. 14, providing for the constitution of a League of Nations, which as Mr. Wilson said on Sept. 27, 'Must be a part, and in a sense the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself.'"

"As the great success of the recently founded German League of Nations Society proves, German leading men clearly recognize that nothing but an international league of free and equal peoples can do away with imperialism and bring forth a new world of order."

"With regard to the first, second and third points in Mr. Wilson's programme, we are in perfect accord with him. In connection with point No. 4, it may be mentioned that Germany is about to abolish obligatory military service, which thus far has been considered the cornerstone of her exposed position in Europe."

"As for point No. 5, we welcome 'free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims,' proposed by Mr. Wilson and accepted by the Entente Governments, and we are looking forward to a discussion of those claims in the Peace Conference in the spirit outlined by the American President."

"Regarding point No. 6, we are completely disinterested concerning all questions relative to Russia, except insofar as they concern our own frontiers. Naturally, however, we do not desire a spread of Bolshevism over Germany and other countries."

"As for point No. 7, we are prepared to pay for all damage done to the Belgian civil population and their property as far as will be proven to have been perpetrated by German aggression."

"The same applies to point No. 8, relative to damage done civilians and their property in Northern France. As for Alsace-Lorraine, we could not consider it 'righting a wrong' if through the peace settlement a new wrong should be permitted. That, however, would be the case if Germany were compelled to become French against their will."

Count von Bernstorff discussed the other points briefly and concluded:

"As to the question of guilt for the war, the German Government has proposed that this question should be submitted to a neutral commission. This seems to be the only just solution."

"The German people, in the vast majority, do not feel guilty, although they do not deny that mistakes were made."

ALLIES NOW IN CONTROL OF CONSTANTINOPLE BANKS

Have Also Taken Over All the Railroads in European and Asiatic Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—An official report to the State Department today announced that the French and British authorities had assumed control of all railroads in European and Asiatic Turkey in accordance with the terms of the armistice and that the Allies also had taken over control of the Constantinople police and the German and Austrian banks in the Turkish capital.

These measures, it is stated, were having a good effect upon the situation in Turkey, and disorders were decreasing.

A British delegate has been attached to the Food Control Administration in Constantinople.

MOTOR OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Thirteen Charged With Fraudulently Obtaining \$5,000,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—More than \$5,000,000 is alleged to have been fraudulently obtained through misuse of the mails in an indictment returned here today against thirteen officers and promoters of the Pan-Motor Company, a Delaware corporation with a plant at St. Cloud, Minn.

It is charged that 50,000 persons were victimized by buying stock in the company.

U. S. SHOULD LEAD WORLD AIR FORCES, SAYS PREMIER ACE

Rickenbacker to Devote Time to Rousing Country to Importance of Flying.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, premier American ace, plans to devote his time to rousing the United States to the need for the greatest air force in the world.

Rickenbacker declared as he came off the liner Adriatic today that just as soon as possible he will go to Washington to offer his services to the Government, and he said he is thinking seriously of embarking on a national tour to address the people, who, he said, don't know the difference between a bombing and a combat plane.

"America's future depends upon its air service," said Rickenbacker. "The biggest army and the biggest navy in the world would be useless in modern warfare without the largest air service."

Capt. Rickenbacker declared America should be able to mobilize within twenty-four hours 10,000 aviators, with five high class planes for each man.

"Construction of airplanes and control of this service should be separate," he continued, "but should dominate both the army and navy for the simple reason that the air dominates the oceans and the earth."

"The American people must be aroused to these facts at once. The Government deserves some criticism for not allowing more to be known of the great use of airplanes in the war. Mastery of the air has completely changed warfare."

American fighters coming home from the war are going to take a greater interest in their country, and in who is running it, Capt. Rickenbacker declared.

"It seems like a dream to have gone through that raging hell," he said, "seeing our own men die—some of them your own pals. It makes a fellow realize what life means, and what a fine country this is, that men should fight so for it. It certainly has given me a new and broader vision. When you've been shooting straight down to earth from a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet to escape death, you're bound to begin to think."

"Personally, I feel I shall take a greater interest in this country, and in who is going to run it. I will want to know whether this man or that is best fitted to hold a position of trust in the Government. And this spirit I have found among thousands of men who have been fighting for it."

Rickenbacker, as he came off the Adriatic, were nine decorations from three countries—United States, Great Britain and France. Accompanying him were three other famous American aces—Major James Meisner of Brooklyn, Lieut. Douglas Campbell of San Jose, Cal., and Lieut. Paul F. Baer. All were members of the famous "Hat in the Ring" Squadron, officially designated as No. 94. The total of German machines to their credit is fifty. Rickenbacker led all American aviators with twenty-six.

That Campbell and Meisner still live is doubtful, but they would be skillful in what came near being fatal air battles. When asked to account for his phenomenal exploits in the clouds, some of them 20,000 feet above the earth, this same Rickenbacker modestly says he's the luckiest fellow in the world.

Capt. Rickenbacker is quite convinced he will never go back to the automobile racing game.

"Aviation is a tremendous thing," explained the Premier Ace, "and I am anxious to help. Of the two, auto racing and aviation, I much prefer aviation. On the other side we had the nucleus of a fine aviation service. American flyers were the equal of any. Of machines I cannot say, as I only used French and British machines. These, however, we had no special fighting methods. It was mostly luck and common sense. We didn't understand our adversaries, and was nearly an equal thing on both sides, with luck the deciding factor. At the front you would simply live from patrol to patrol. After seeing dozens of friends 'going west' and then coming out unscathed myself, you will understand why I believe I'm the luckiest fellow in the world."

Rickenbacker had nothing to say of his greatest exploit, when he fought three Germans at once and had a wing shot away, and another time, when a crippled engine dropped his plane 10,000 feet before he could straighten it out; but these accounts were placed together by Campbell and Meisner, who delighted in telling about Rickenbacker's feats but little of their own.

Both the automobile and aero worlds are going to pay appropriate attentions to their famous warrior, Rickenbacker, with his mother and sister, who came from Columbus yesterday to welcome him home, and a few friends will be guests at a local theatre to-night.

Monday night at the Waldorf the combined auto and aero organizations will tender the leading Ace a banquet at which Secretary Baker, Gen. McArthur, Mr. Henry Van Dyke, Congressman Clifford Ireland and Bourke Cockran will make addresses.

Militant Suffragist, 80, in Jail.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Mary A. Nolan, eighty, militant Suffragist, is in jail today for the fourth time in a fortnight for a watch fire demonstration in front of the White House.

Three other women were arrested also.

New York Society Women at Palm Beach Furnish Advance Views of 1919 Bathing Suits



TROOPS ON GUARD AT GLASGOW; STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

Lloyd George Refuses to Interfere at Belfast—Railway Walkout Threatened.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—Thousands of troops have arrived here and sentries, with fixed bayonets, are stationed at strategic points about the city. Everything is quiet this forenoon. Councillor Shipwell, one of the strike leaders in the Clyde district, has been arrested.

HELFEST, Feb. 1.—Premier Lloyd George, telegraphing from Paris, today informed Arthur Devlin, Irish leader, that he would decline to intervene in the Belfast strike.

"I am in complete agreement with Chancellor Bonar Law, that the same considerations which apply to Glasgow apply equally to Belfast," the Premier declared.

The attitude of the government is that the strikers and employers should settle their differences at a joint conference.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—There was serious rioting yesterday in the mining districts of Lanarkshire, particularly at Bella Hill, where much damage to property resulted. The police clubbed the rioters.

An incident of the rioting in Glasgow was when a saloon was raided for bottles. The raiders found only beer and mineral waters. They drank all the beer before throwing the bottles, but declined to empty the mineral waters and used the full bottles as missiles.

Nearly 500,000 railway workers will strike next week, unless the Government intervenes, labor leaders said today. The walkout would affect more than 400,000 manual workers, including railmen, engineers and switchmen, and more than 70,000 clerks, including telegraphers.

Gen. Horvath Sees No Chance of Russian Agreement.

VLADIVOSTOK, Monday, Jan. 27 (Associated Press).—Lieut. Gen. Horvath, co-director of the Trans-Siberian railway and a supporter of the Russian Government, in discussing the possibility of a Russian agreement with the German Government, declared he did not believe that an agreement was possible between the Bolsheviks and the other factions in Russia. He said that no trace could be arranged between the factions, which could guarantee that the Bolsheviks would not violate it.

Hertling's Son Denies German Army Twice Sought Peace.

BASEL, Friday, Jan. 25.—A son of the late Count George F. von Hertling, former Imperial Chancellor of Germany, has published an indignant denial of the allegation that the German Imperial Government was twice requested by the supreme command of the army to conclude peace while his father was holding office.

Berlin Hears U. S. Officers Will Study Conditions There.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Tagblatt announces that American officers, acting on behalf of the Allied Armistice Commission, have left Cologne to come to Berlin for the purpose of studying the political situation here.

CARRIED BONFIRE WITH HIM ALL THE WAY TO FIRE HOUSE

Elizabeth Firemen Put Out Blaze, But, With New Apparatus Untried, They're Sore.

The Fire Department of Elizabeth, N. J., wishes to announce that any person having a fire he wants put out will be accommodated if he brings the blaze down to the firehouse—the way Matt Schenckover did.

Matt drives the Westfield-Mountainside bus, and yesterday he conducted a successful experiment in ignition. Having lighted his pipe, he threw the burning match on the floor of the bus, where gasoline was spilled, and, sure enough, the stuff blazed up.

So Matt, riding on the front seat of a splendid bonfire, drove up to the firehouse, and the boys hauled out the apparatus and turned loose. Matt remained on the seat until it was all over. Then, "Thank," said he, and drove away.

The boys of the department were a bit sore for they have a brand new automobile fire engine they wanted to try out.

FOUGHT FOR NATION; NOW IT IS THEIRS

Just Back From Overseas, 345 Soldiers Are Naturalized at Camp Upton.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Feb. 1.—All records for one day's naturalizations here were broken Thursday, when 246 men, just returned from overseas, were made citizens by Justice Platt of the Supreme Court. This announcement was made today by Capt. Elliott S. Benedict, Camp Judge Advocate. Almost all the non-citizen soldiers back here from France are requesting naturalization papers, Capt. Benedict said.

The men naturalized yesterday were divided as follows as to birthplaces: Italy, 122; Russia, 81; Great Britain, 53; chiefly Irish; Canada, 27; Greece, 16; Turkey, 13; Sweden, 11; Norway, 10; Austria, 9; Roumania, 4; Denmark, 2; Germany, Portugal and Spain, 1 each.

VIENNA AGAIN IN TURMOIL; PARADERS PILLAGE SHOPS

Mob Is Dispersed by the Police on Arrival at Reichsrath Building.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Serious disturbances have occurred at Vienna, where thousands of the unemployed, incited by violent speeches to incite the people of Budapest and refuse to pay rent, paraded through the streets, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Austrian capital.

The paraders marched to the Reichsrath Building, pillaging shops on the way, but were finally dispersed by the police, who made a number of arrests. At a mass meeting resolutions were adopted recommending the neutralization of German Austria and German Bohemia, under the protection of the Entente powers, the despatch adds.

Belgian Ship Bound for U. S. on Fire.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Belgian motor ship Emanuel Nobel, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, is being towed to the Thames having been on fire.

GUARD POTASH INDUSTRY TO HEAD OFF GERMANY

Senators Consider Protection of Americans as Syndicate Plans Shipment From Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Measures to protect the American potash industry developed during the war, especially from German competition, were considered today by the Senate Mines Committee. There have been demands in the Senate recently for legislative protection.

A tentative bill was submitted today by Chairman Henderson proposing Federal licensing of potash imports. For five years, a period believed long enough for the American potash interests to establish themselves firmly against competition, the bill would give the Bureau of Mines authority to restrict potash imports.

BERLIN, Thursday, Jan. 30 (Associated Press).—Herr Schmiedeknecht, director general of the Potash Syndicate, and formerly controlling the syndicate's interests in America, said today that as a condition of the armistice between Germany and the Allies, the former was likely to make a first shipment of 60,000 tons of muriate of potash to America, to be exchanged for foodstuffs.

He said that the German Government are anxious to resume former relations with the United States, he said, "and hope, in time, to reach our former standard of production."

ALBANY MAN APPOINTED STATE ELECTION DEPUTY

Albert E. Hoyt Will Be Chief Assistant to Superintendent Renaud.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—Albert E. Hoyt of Albany, who for several years has been Publicity Director of the Democratic State Committee, was appointed today as Chief Deputy to the State Superintendent of Elections. The appointment was announced by Supt. Henry S. Renaud of New York, who yesterday qualified as head of the Election Department. Mr. Hoyt succeeds Augustus F. Allen of Jamestown. The salary is \$400 a year.

Hoyt was formerly connected with the Publicity Department of the State and was a member of the Albany Argus.

BALLIN COMMITTED SUICIDE, GERMAN PAPER DISCLOSES

Swallowed Poison When Ordered From Office by Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—That Albert Ballin, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, committed suicide, is expressly stated by the German newspaper, Warnet, a copy of which has been received here.

On Nov. 8, when the revolution began at Hamburg, the Warnet says, the soldiers' and workmen's delegates entered the office of the Hamburg-American line and ordered Ballin to leave. The latter asked for fifteen minutes' delay. This was refused, but five minutes' time was granted him. Then Ballin, the newspaper continues, in desperation swallowed poison which had been conveniently placed in a corner of his desk. He died in a hospital ten minutes later.

Ship and Crew Had Been Interned at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol has arrived at Constantinople and has hoisted the American flag again over the United States ship Scorpion, a cablegram to the Navy Department reported.

The Scorpion had been detailed to Constantinople for several years before the war began. When the United States broke relations with Germany the ship and its crew were interned.

MAJOR CASUALTIES IN ARMY 56,592; 2,194 IN THE 27TH

(Continued from First Page)

of the 28th Division, 1,142 men, while the losses of the 10th Infantry, of the same division, stand second at 1,132. Next is the 102d Infantry, of the 26th Division with a total of 888 and fourth is the 155th Infantry of the 43d with 879.

Two tables of prisoners taken by the enemy, one prepared by the American Red Cross and the other by the Adjutant General's office, were given out. The Red Cross total is 5,243, including 4,857 military prisoners. The Adjutant General reported 5,461, of which 4,916 were military prisoners.

The Adjutant General's records show 4,809 prisoners have been released and 118 died in captivity. Practically all prisoners now are out of Germany.

Demobilization of the army passed the million mark last week, Gen. March announced, with 61,237 officers and 952,411 men in American camps and from the overseas forces actually discharged. Of the officers mustered out, 2,441 were on duty in Washington.

The demobilization has proceeded to such a point that general officers are being discharged from the war organization. Gen. March announced the honorable discharge of thirty-three Generals, all except four of them being regulars, who return to their rank in the regular establishment.

Three National Guard officers ordered mustered out are Brig. Gen. Charles K. Zimmerman, who commanded the 73d Infantry Brigade; Roy Hoffman, who was temporarily in command of the 93d Division; and Leroy S. Sweetzer, Brig. Gen. John A. Johnston, a former Regular appointed from civil life, is the fourth other than the Regulars to be discharged.

BEATTY TO VISIT AMERICA.

Expected to Come With Fleet of British Warships.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Admiral Beatty, commander-in-chief of the British Navy, will visit America after the Grand Fleet is demobilized, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Times. He is expected to command a fleet of British warships.

The fleet is expected to consist of vessels of the Queen Elizabeth class and the battle cruiser division including the "Invincible" Repulse. After Beatty's return it is understood a naval review will be held.

U. S. FLAG OVER SCORPION.

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WAR ON HEARST NEEDS HIS TIME, SO JONAS RESIGNS

"Big Enough to Answer and to Fight Such a Demagogue," He Says.

Because of the trouble over the presence of James M. Beck at the mass meeting of the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday, and the injection of politics, Nathan S. Jonas, Chairman of the committee has resigned. He intimated that he will devote much of his time to fighting William R. Hearst.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Celebration Committee, Mr. Jonas read his letter of resignation. The committee unanimously passed a vote of confidence in him and urged thorough President Riegelmann, who was present, not to accept the resignation. Mr. Riegelmann said very little. He refused to accede to Mr. Jonas's request that the resignation be accepted immediately and said he would give it consideration.

Mr. Hearst was bitterly attacked by Mr. Jonas after he had read his resignation. "I want it distinctly understood that it is not Mr. Hearst nor the editorials in his newspapers which are driving me to resign," said Mr. Jonas. "There must be in this country a man big enough to answer and to fight such a demagogue."

"I am willing to accept that responsibility, and my main object in asking to be relieved of the duties of the chairmanship is to devote all my time to waging this battle."

Hearst and his New York American and his Evening Journal are menaces which the United States Government doesn't fight, but which I intend to fight."

Alexander M. White and Melvin Steinbrink, both well known Brooklynites, urged Mr. Jonas to continue in the chairmanship.

"The whole question is whether Hearst and his newspapers are to be permitted to dictate to the Brooklyn Victory Celebration Committee as to what it shall do," said Mr. Steinbrink. "While Hearst was preaching sedition, Mr. Beck was writing the story of the martyrdom of Edith Cavell and of those who lost their lives on the Lusitania."

Borough President Riegelmann sat by and heard this. When Mr. Jonas turned to him and asked that his resignation be accepted, once, the Borough President said:

"This requires mature thought, and I will take the matter under consideration."

Then Riegelmann sat down. The Jonas letter spoke first of the three letters Mr. Riegelmann had sent him regarding the resignation of some one else for Mr. Beck. Mr. Jonas wrote that they all related to one subject, "the right of free speech and of fair play." He then quoted Mr. Riegelmann's statement to him that the committee was an official one, appointed by Mr. Riegelmann in his official capacity, and commented: "The intimation here conveyed, as well as in our conference, indicated your embarrassment at my remaining the Chairman of your official committee, because I did not choose to do your bidding and for other obvious reasons."

Max Abelson resigned from the committee also, sending his resignation to Mr. Riegelmann, but giving no reason. To newspaper men he refused to explain his action or to make any comment.

DAUBERT TRADED TO REDS FOR KOPF AND GRIFFITH

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 1.—Shortt Kopf and Outfielder Griffith of the Cincinnati team have been traded to Brooklyn Club in exchange for pitcher Daubert, according to an announcement made by President Herman of the local club here today.

The Public Forum CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

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America's Greatest Living Poet

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Fitting the Fight For Work

They Will Be Looking For New Jobs—those Fighters and War Workers.

William Maxwell, Vice President of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., tells how to get a job in